S1765-3 (44)

FLORIDA Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

October 1980 | LABOR MARKET INDICATORS (12-month Averages) | Letter No. 388

State of Florida	Year Ending August 1980	Year Ending August 1979	Percent Change
*Civilian Labor Force	3,865,900	3,819,100	+ 1.2
*Employment	3,640,300	3,579,300	+ 1.7
*Unemployment	225,600	239,800	- 5.9
*Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.3	xxx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	3,487,600	3,316,800	+ 5.1
Unemployment Compensation			
Initial Claims	30,500	29,000	+ 5.2
Insured Unemployment	61,000	52,200	+16.9

*Adjusted to the monthly results of the Current Population Survey (CPS).

FLORIDA'S ECONOMY CONTINUES SLOW GROWTH: Florida's civilian labor force and total employment both expanded from the year ending August 1979 to the year ending August 1980. Total unemployment declined, causing the 12-month average unemployment rate to drop from 6.3 percent to 5.8 percent. These positive economic changes were further bolstered by an increase in nonfarm employment over the year. National recessionary pressures are still affecting Florida's economy, as the rates of growth have all been declining monthly since the first of the year.

Unemployment compensation initial claims were up from the year ending August 1979 to the year ending August 1980, although the rate of increase has slowed over the last two months. Insured unemployment was also up over the year; the rate of increase was up for the ninth consecutive month.

THE NATION: The nation's employment situation showed some improvement in August, as the unemployment rate dropped from 7.8 percent to 7.6 percent. The number of unemployed persons--measured by the monthly survey of households--dropped by nearly 200,000 to 8.0 million; total employment held steady at 97.0 million. Nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--rose by 200,000 to 90.1 million.

The overall jobless rate has shown relatively little movement since the sharp unemployment increases in April and May. The rates for the major groups remained fairly constant: The rate for adult men stood at 6.6 percent; adult women, 6.5 percent; teenagers, 19.1 percent; whites, 6.8 percent; and blacks, 13.6 percent. The jobless rate among workers in manufacturing industries was down a full percentage point to 9.3 percent, with improvements shared by workers in both the durable and nondurable goods sectors. The unemployment rate for workers in the construction industry, however, increased 2.2 percentage points in August. Since February, the jobless rate for construction workers has risen from 10.5 percent to 18.3 percent.

CPS DATA* FOR FLORIDA

AUGUST 1980

Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
3,921,100	3,674,700	246,400	6.3

*These data are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

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NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT DROPS: Nonagricultural employment decreased by 1,800 (0.1 percent) to 3,471,800 from July to August. This figure is 129,100 (3.9 percent) larger than in August 1979. Over-the-month increases occurred in the manufacturing, construction, and trade industry divisions. Government, services, and finance, insurance and real estate showed losses for the month. Transportation and public utilities and mining remained stable. All of the major industries showed increases over the year except manufacturing, which decreased 900 (0.2 percent).

The manufacturing industry division showed its first increase since February, as August employment increased 4,300 (1.0 percent) over July. In the durable goods manufacturing industries, only the transportation equipment category showed a slight decrease. All other categories showed increases of from 100 to 700 jobs. Nondurables manufacturing showed a modest gain of 1,100 (0.8 percent) over July employment. A factor contributing to the increase in manufacturing employment was the return of many workers from unpaid vacations in July.

For the seventh time in the last eight months, construction employment was up over the previous month. August employment increased 2,200, despite a labor dispute involving 1,600 workers. Heavy construction and special trade contractors maintained an upward growth trend, while general building construction showed a general downward trend. Construction employment has increased by 20,700 since August 1979, despite high interest rates and rising material costs.

Wholesale and retail trade showed a sizeable increase of 8,200 this month. In both the wholesale and retail trade industries, employment in all published categories increased. Wholesale trade was up 900, retail trade was up 7,300 jobs. Eating and drinking places led the increases with 2,700 additional jobs in August.

Finance, insurance and real estate had its first decrease of the year. Insurance and real estate brokers showed employment losses which more than offset small gains in the other industrial categories. Although employment decreased 200 over the month, the industry employment figures are 8,500 (3.6 percent) greater than in August 1979.

Federal, state and local governments all showed employment declines from July to August. The most significant decrease was in local government. This is due to continued layoffs of noninstructional personnel, the closing of summer school sessions and the termination of CETA-funded summer positions. It is expected that with the opening of schools, local government employment will show its usual September increase.

The services industry decreased 3,600 to drop to its lowest point since January 1980. Hotels and other lodging places paced the decreases with 2,000 fewer jobs. Health services showed a modest gain of 200 jobs. The mining industry remained stable at 10,200.

Communications, except postal services, showed a slight increase in employment, while utilities remained the same. Transportation employment was down by 400. Overall, the transportation and public utilities industry division remained stable from July to August at 215,300.

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ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	August 1980	July 1980*	August 1979	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	3,471.8	3,473.6	3,342.7	- 1.8	- 0.1	+129.1	+ 3.9
MANUFACTURING	431.8	427.5	432.7	+ 4.3	+ 1.0	- 0.9	- 0.2
Durable Goods	246.8	243.6	247.9	+ 3.2	+ 1.3	- 1.1	- 0.4
Lumber & Wood Products	20.9	20.3	22.8	+ 0.6	+ 3.0	- 1.9	- 8.3
Furniture & Fixtures	10.0	9.9	11.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	- 1.0	- 9.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	20.5	19.9	21.1	+ 0.6	+ 3.0	- 0.6	- 2.8
Primary Metal Industries	4.3	4.2	4.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.4	- 0.1	- 2.3
Fabricated Metal Products	30.8	30.2	31.0	+ 0.6	+ 2.0	- 0.2	- 0.6
Machinery, except Electrical	32.7	32.2	30.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.6	+ 2.5	+ 8.3
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	63.3	62.6	60.7	+ 0.7	+ 1.1	+ 2.6	+ 4.3
Transportation Equipment	45.2	45.5	46.7	- 0.3	- 0.7	- 1.5	- 3.2
Instruments & Related Products	12.5	12.3	12.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.6	+ 0.4	+ 3.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	6.6	6.5	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.5	- 1.3	-16.5
Nondurable Goods	185.0	183.9	184.8	+ 1.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Food & Kindred Products	45.4	45.5	44.8	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.3
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	11.2	11.3	9.7	- 0.1	- 0.9	+ 1.5	+15.5
Tobacco Manufactures	2.3	2.0	2.0	+ 0.3	+15.0	+ 0.3	+15.0
Apparel & other Textile Products	33.4	32.8	34.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.8	- 0.9	- 2.6
Paper & Allied Products	15.4	15.1	15.4	+ 0.3	+ 2.0	0	0
Printing & Publishing	37.1	37.4	36.1	- 0.3	- 0.8	+ 1.0	+ 2.8
Chemicals & Allied Products	26.5	26.4	26.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	- 0.4	- 1.5
Other Nondurable Goods /2	24.9	24.7	25.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	- 0.4	- 1.6
MINING	10.2	10.2	10.0	0	0	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	9.0	9.1	8.9	- 0.1	- 1.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Phosphate Rock	5.6	5.7	5.6	- 0.1	- 1.8	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	275.7	273.5	255.0	+ 2.2	+ 0.8	+ 20.7	+ 8.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	215.3	215.3	210.1	0	0	+ 5.2	+ 2.5
Transportation	120.7	121.1	119.4	- 0.4	- 0.3	+ 1.3	+ 1.1
Railroad Transportation	11.3	11.3	11.8	0	0	- 0.5	- 4.2
Local & Interurban Passenger Transport	7.3	7.5	7.0	- 0.2	- 2.7	+ 0.3	+ 4.3
Trucking & Warehousing	36.6	36.8	36.8	- 0.2	- 0.5	- 0.2	- 0.5
Transportation by Air	40.3	40.2	39.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.0	+ 2.5
Communication exc. U.S. Postal Service	67.7	67.3	65.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.5	+ 3.8
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	26.9	26.9	25.5	0	0	+ 1.4	+ 5.5

(continued)

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	August 1980	July 1980*	August 1979	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	931.8	923.6	886.3	+ 8.2	+ 0.9	+45.5	+ 5.1
Wholesale Trade	199.8	198.9	188.8	+ 0.9	+ 0.5	+11.0	+ 5.8
Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	119.3	118.5	112.9	+ 0.8	+ 0.7	+ 6.4	+ 5.7
Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	80.5	80.4	75.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 4.6	+ 6.1
Retail Trade	732.0	724.7	697.5	+ 7.3	+ 1.0	+34.5	+ 5.0
Building and Garden Supplies	32.9	32.3	31.4	+ 0.6	+ 1.9	+ 1.5	+ 4.8
General Merchandise Stores	97.0	95.8	102.3	+ 1.2	+ 1.3	- 5.3	- 5.2
Food Stores	136.7	136.1	121.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.4	+15.3	+12.6
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	81.6	80.9	81.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	37.9	37.3	38.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.6	- 0.7	- 1.8
Furniture & Home Furnishings	35.4	34.8	33.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.7	+ 2.2	+ 6.6
Eating & Drinking Places	223.5	221.2	210.3	+ 2.3	+ 1.0	+13.2	+ 6.3
Miscellaneous Retail	87.0	86.3	79.3	+ 0.7	+ 0.8	+ 7.7	+ 9.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	244.3	244.5	235.8	- 0.2	- 0.1	+ 8.5	+ 3.6
Banking	55.7	55.5	52.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.9	+ 5.5
Credit Agencies other than Banks	36.6	36.3	34.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 2.2	+ 6.4
Insurance Carriers	43.5	43.7	42.8	- 0.2	- 0.5	+ 0.7	+ 1.6
SERVICES /3	773.8	777.4	737.5	- 3.6	- 0.5	+36.3	+ 4.9
Hotels & other Lodging Places	102.3	104.3	87.0	- 2.0	- 1.9	+15.3	+17.6
Personal Services	41.8	42.6	42.3	- 0.8	- 1.9	- 0.5	- 1.2
Health Services	195.3	194.7	187.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.3	+ 8.0	+ 4.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	588.9	601.6	575.3	-12.7	- 2.1	+13.6	+ 2.4
Total Federal Government	95.7	95.9	86.5	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 9.2	+10.6
Total State Government	118.9	122.1	117.4	- 3.2	- 2.6	+ 1.5	+ 1.3
Total Local Government	374.3	383.6	371.4	- 9.3	- 2.4	+ 2.9	+ 0.8

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month, with the exception of federal employment for the Department of Defense, which is on an end-of-month basis. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic workers and military personnel of the armed forces are excluded. All data are adjusted to first quarter 1979 benchmark levels.

2/ Includes textile mill products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and plastics products not elsewhere classified, and leather and leather products.

3/ Includes a miscellaneous group of agricultural service establishments and establishments not elsewhere classified.

* Revised

HOURS AND EARNINGS: The average weekly earnings for manufacturing production workers in Florida increased by $8.45 from July to August. Gains in weekly pay outnumbered losses in both the durable and nondurable goods manufacturing industries. The durable goods industries fared slightly better than the nondurable goods industries, gaining $11.91 in average weekly earnings. These monthly increases in earnings were due primarily to a longer scheduled workweek caused by many employees returning from unpaid vacations taken in July. The furniture and fixtures industry was the most notable gainer of average weekly earnings, posting a $36.75 increase over the month.

All manufacturing industries except for apparel and other textiles had increases in average weekly hours during August. The average workweek for durable goods showed more improvement than the average for nondurables goods, simply because the durable industries had employees working more overtime as well as employees returning from unpaid vacations. The decrease in average weekly hours among the producers of apparels and other textiles resulted from a downturn in production due to a lack of orders.

The average hourly earnings for all manufacturing industries remained fairly stable in August. The nondurable industries made no improvement in hourly earnings, while durable goods advanced by only $.03 per hour. The stone, clay and glass and the transportation equipment producers were the only manufacturers to have a fluctuation in hourly earnings greater than $.25 per hour. Despite the slight change in average hourly earnings during August, workers in all the manufacturing industries except preserved fruits and vegetables are earning more per hour than they did twelve months ago.

Among the published nonmanufacturing industries, all had monthly increases in average weekly earnings with the exception of the phosphate rock miners. A reduction in overtime resulted in the decrease in earnings for the phosphate rock industry, while a wage rate increase was the primary reason for improved earnings in the other nonmanufacturing industries. All published nonmanufacturing industries had higher average weekly earnings than in August 1979, but the employees in these industries are working a shorter workweek and earning more per hour.

Spendable Earnings

Spendable earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers are as follows:

	August 1980	July 1980*	August 1979
Gross Weekly Earnings	$245.43	$236.98	$222.00
Spendable Earnings for:			
Workers with no dependents	196.04	190.14	179.52
Married workers with three dependents filing joint returns	214.24	207.83	196.45

NOTE: These figures reflect estimated tax liabilities rather than the amounts actually withheld from paychecks.

*Revised

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING
AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES /1
FLORIDA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979
		*			*			*	
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	$245.43	$236.98	$222.00	40.5	39.3	40.0	$6.06	$6.03	$5.55
Durable Goods	258.71	246.80	233.92	41.0	39.3	40.4	6.31	6.28	5.79
Lumber & Wood Prod.	190.47	184.68	183.16	36.7	36.0	38.0	5.19	5.13	4.82
Furniture & Fixtures	209.71	172.96	178.82	41.2	34.8	39.3	5.09	4.97	4.55
Stone, Clay & Glass	272.65	279.15	261.22	45.9	44.1	44.5	5.94	6.33	5.87
Primary Metal Ind.	263.76	250.71	243.90	42.0	40.7	41.2	6.28	6.16	5.92
Fabricated Metal	238.50	240.76	226.49	40.7	40.6	40.3	5.86	5.93	5.62
Machinery, except Electrical	222.00	216.81	216.33	37.0	36.5	38.7	6.00	5.94	5.59
Electric and Electronic Equipment	266.66	243.72	231.15	41.6	38.2	40.2	6.41	6.38	5.75
Transportation Equip.	342.93	316.52	303.37	42.6	41.0	41.5	8.05	7.72	7.31
Instruments & Related Products	230.16	223.41	192.00	42.0	40.4	40.0	5.48	5.53	4.80
Nondurable Goods	228.63	225.76	206.98	39.9	39.4	39.5	5.73	5.73	5.24
Food & Kindred Prods.	220.58	216.80	206.34	41.0	40.6	40.3	5.38	5.34	5.12
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	193.98	191.76	188.10	43.3	42.9	39.6	4.48	4.47	4.75
Tobacco Manufactures	175.88	178.00	145.30	37.5	36.4	35.7	4.69	4.89	4.07
Apparel and other Textiles	138.73	147.63	128.10	36.7	37.0	35.0	3.78	3.99	3.66
Paper & Allied Prods.	379.32	366.35	339.82	43.7	43.1	43.4	8.68	8.50	7.83
Printing & Publishing	249.83	239.47	219.07	38.2	37.3	38.5	6.54	6.42	5.69
Chemicals and Allied Products	315.09	304.44	284.01	40.5	39.9	42.2	7.78	7.63	6.73
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	300.33	299.09	282.00	47.0	47.1	50.0	6.39	6.35	5.64
Phosphate Rock	327.08	330.05	304.59	42.7	43.2	43.7	7.66	7.64	6.97
COMMUNICATION	339.06	324.34	328.39	40.9	40.9	41.1	8.29	7.93	7.99
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	352.80	348.19	322.83	42.1	41.8	42.2	8.38	8.33	7.65
BANKING	168.35	167.35	150.14	39.8	39.1	38.3	4.23	4.28	3.92

1/ These average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect changes in premium pay for overtime and late shift work as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates. Estimates are for all full-time production and related workers who are employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The estimated number of production workers for August was 308,438 for manufacturing; 7,037 for nonmetallic mining and quarrying; 21,646 for communication; 52,990 for electric, gas and sanitary services and 45,223 for banking.

* Revised

BUSINESS INDICATORS: The Florida Business Indicators' seasonally adjusted index of total nonagricultural employment declined by 0.1 percent in August. Although sixteen of the 22 indexes which comprise the total employment index posted monthly gains, large declines in personal services, other services and government were the cause for the drop in the seasonally adjusted total employment index.

In manufacturing, monthly improvement occurred in both the durable and nondurable goods industries. The index of employment for durable goods rose by 0.7 percent, making the increase for this industry the first since February 1980. Nondurable goods, which advanced by 0.8 percent, ended a declining trend which started in April 1980. Growth in the manufacturing index is a sign that producers are increasing their inventories with optimistic views about Florida's economy and its consumers. Trends in manufacturing employment are very sensitive to changes in the nation's business cycle.

In the nonmanufacturing industries, the index for eating and drinking places showed the greatest sign of economic growth, causing the expansion in retail trade to outpace the advances made in the wholesale sector of the trade industry. The combination of all other services, which includes automotive, recreation, legal, educational, social, agricultural, engineering and architectural services, had the largest drop of all employment indexes. The 2.6 percent decrease in August was the fifth consecutive monthly loss for this industry category.

Since August 1979, most indexes have shown considerable growth throughout the year with all industries, except other durables, other nondurables and personal services, still above their year-ago index levels.

STATE OF FLORIDA--BUSINESS INDICATORS

Business Indicators	August 1980	July 1980*	August 1979	Percent Change From July 1980	Percent Change From August 1979
Index of Employment: /1					
Total Nonag. Employment	140.1	140.2	135.1	-0.1	+3.7
Manufacturing	124.6	123.7	124.9	+0.7	-0.2
Durable Goods	131.9	131.0	132.5	+0.7	-0.5
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	192.4	191.8	184.7	+0.3	+4.2
Other Durable Goods	119.1	117.9	121.5	+1.0	-2.0
Nondurable Goods	116.3	115.4	116.1	+0.8	+0.2
Food & Kindred Prod.	107.5	106.0	106.0	+1.4	+1.4
Oth. Nondurable Goods	119.8	119.1	120.1	+0.6	-0.2
Nonmanufacturing	142.6	142.9	136.8	-0.2	+4.2
Construction	116.7	116.9	107.9	-0.2	+8.2
Transportation	124.2	123.4	122.8	+0.6	+1.1
Wholesale/Retail Trade	147.7	146.0	140.5	+1.2	+5.1
Wholesale Trade	144.7	143.3	136.8	+1.0	+5.8
Retail Trade	148.5	146.7	141.5	+1.2	+4.9
Eat. & Drink. Places	185.0	181.1	174.1	+2.2	+6.3
Other Retail Trade	136.5	135.3	130.8	+0.9	+4.4
Services	153.3	154.7	145.9	-0.9	+5.1
Hotels & Oth. Lod. Pla.	160.8	160.5	136.7	+0.2	+17.6
Personal Services	109.5	111.5	110.8	-1.8	-1.2
Health Services	180.1	179.7	172.7	+0.2	+4.3
Other Services	139.6	143.4	137.7	-2.6	+1.4
Government	141.1	143.6	137.9	-1.7	+2.3
Other Nonmfg. /2	141.6	141.5	136.6	+0.1	+3.7
Unemployment Comp:					
Initial Claims	30,118	48,430	30,239	-37.8	-0.4
Weeks Claimed	323,583	321,635	304,416	+ 0.6	+6.3
Gross Sales /3	$10,442,762,973	$13,997,643,255	$8,971,303,397	+25.4	+16.4
Sales, Use Tax Coll. /3	$ 189,410,015	$ 195,437,497	$ 167,408,858	- 3.1	+13.1
New Incorporations /4	3,897	3,868	4,175	+ 0.7	- 6.7
Total U.C. Payments	$ 18,212,113	$ 16,572,104	$ 14,498,694	+ 9.9	+25.6

1/ 1972=100. This index has been seasonally adjusted.
2/ Mining, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.
3/ Source: Florida Department of Revenue. Remitted in designated month for preceding month. Monthly totals for gross sales are neither complete nor strictly comparable from month to month due to the variation in the number of firms reporting this item.
4/ Office of the Secretary of State
* Revised

LABOR TURNOVER--RECESSIONARY CONDITIONS STILL PRESENT: Yearly comparisons indicated that recessionary conditions still persist...new hires and quits lower, layoffs slightly higher. But August 1980 turnover experienced some improvement over July figures. New hires rose from 4.0 to 4.3 and quits advanced from 2.8 to 3.1. Layoffs and recalls dropped from 1.1 to 0.8 and 1.1 to 0.7, respectively.

What part do recalls have in the employment picture? At first glance, it would seem desirable to have a high recall rate. Recalls usually occur when temporary slack periods in business end and laid-off workers are called back. In times of sporadic business activity, employers tend to rely on recalling experienced workers rather than hiring and training new employees. In many industries, recalls and layoffs are both higher in slow periods, as employers have frequent but brief layoffs. Allowing everyone to work reduced hours, shared work is industry's response to a static or slowing economy. When the economy begins to grow and expand, most of the recalled employees are working and new workers must be recruited. In summary, high recall rates over a long time period together with a low quit rate, a low new hire rate, and a high layoff rate might indicate a stagnant economy at best and a steadily slumping one in the worst circumstances.

August 1980 labor turnover rates for the durable goods manufacturing industries, when compared with August 1979, showed the characteristics that signify a stumbling economy--declining new hires, increasing recalls, decreasing quits and rising layoffs. Recalls in instruments and related products, the only durable goods segment to decline, went from 0.3 to 0.1. The year-to-year comparision indicated the best improvement was in layoffs, as increases occurred only in stone, clay and glass products (from 0.1 to 0.2) and electrical and electronic equipment (from 0.2 to 0.5). Quits were down over the year in every published industry. New hires dropped in all industries except lumber and wood products. The high level of recalls still reflected the employers' reluctance to hire new workers while they have experienced people on layoff status.

Comparison of August 1980 turnover rates for nondurable industries with August 1979 figures shows the same trend reflected by the durable goods sector. New hires and quits were down in all published industries, except for preserved fruits and vegetables. Recalls dropped in food and kindred products and chemicals and allied products. Layoffs also dropped in apparel and other textile products and paper and allied products; declines in both categories might be a sign of an improving economy. But the other falling rates more than offset these upward tendencies. In the preserved fruits and vegetables segment, the gain from 4.4 to 5.0 in new hires, as well as the rise in recalls from 2.8 to 3.1, represented increasing activity in the citrus industry. Apparel and paper were the only industries to manage a decreasing layoff rate. Recalls remained unchanged in apparel and in printing and publishing.

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING /1
FLORIDA
(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATE									SEPARATION RATE								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRE			RECALL			TOTAL			QUIT			LAYOFF		
	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979	Aug. 1980	July 1980	Aug. 1979
		*			*			*			*			*			*	
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	5.2	5.3	6.1	4.3	4.0	5.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	5.0	5.0	6.2	3.1	2.8	4.2	0.8	1.1	0.7
Durable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.8	4.2	3.9	5.1	0.8	1.1	0.5	4.7	4.8	6.4	2.8	2.7	4.1	0.6	0.8	0.8
Lumber & Wood Prods.	10.1	9.8	9.4	8.8	8.5	8.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	8.3	9.2	11.6	5.5	7.1	7.4	0.7	0.6	1.2
Furniture & Fixtures	5.7	6.6	9.0	4.9	5.0	8.5	0.6	1.6	0.4	5.9	6.7	9.1	3.2	3.5	6.7	0.7	1.4	0.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	5.0	4.6	5.4	4.5	3.7	5.1	0.4	0.8	0.2	3.9	4.4	5.2	2.7	2.1	3.6	0.2	0.4	0.1
Fabricated Metal	6.6	6.1	6.3	4.9	5.2	5.7	1.6	0.8	0.5	5.	5.3	7.6	3.0	3.1	5.6	0.9	0.8	1.0
Machinery, except Elec.	5.4	4.9	5.8	4.9	4.7	5.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.9	4.7	6.1	3.0	3.1	4.6	0.1	0.6	0.3
Electrical & Electric Equipment	3.2	3.5	4.1	2.4	2.3	3.3	0.4	0.8	0.2	3.4	3.8	3.8	1.8	1.5	2.6	0.5	0.8	0.2
Transportation Equip.	5.0	6.1	6.0	3.8	3.1	4.8	1.1	2.7	1.0	4.6	3.7	6.1	2.1	1.8	2.6	1.1	0.8	1.7
Instruments & Related Products	3.6	2.8	6.3	2.9	2.1	5.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	5.1	4.9	7.1	3.5	2.7	5.1	0.6	1.2	0.7
Nondurable Goods	5.1	5.4	6.2	4.3	4.2	5.0	0.7	1.1	1.1	5.5	5.3	6.1	3.6	2.9	4.4	1.0	1.5	0.7
Food & Kindred Prods.	7.1	7.1	10.4	6.1	5.9	7.4	0.9	1.2	3.0	7.7	8.6	8.3	4.9	4.1	6.1	1.5	3.1	0.9
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	8.1	7.6	7.2	5.0	3.5	4.4	3.1	4.0	2.8	10.1	17.8	8.7	3.7	3.7	4.2	5.5	12.1	3.1
Apparel and Other Textiles	5.1	6.9	6.0	3.9	4.4	4.7	1.2	2.5	1.2	5.6	5.0	6.1	4.2	3.5	4.4	0.9	0.7	1.3
Paper & Allied Prods.	2.6	2.5	3.8	1.6	1.7	3.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	2.8	3.4	4.7	1.2	1.1	2.5	0.7	1.5	1.2
Printing & Publishing	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.0	4.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	4.7	4.2	4.9	3.2	2.7	3.6	0.8	0.6	0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.7	2.4	3.5	2.5	2.3	3.0	0.1	**	0.3	2.7	2.1	3.4	1.8	1.3	2.5	0.1	0.2	**
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	**	0.1	0.2	3.1	2.0	3.3	2.4	1.5	2.4	**	**	**

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.
The rates are based on accessions and separations for the entire calendar month.

* Revised
** Rate less than 0.05